

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 1st November, 1881.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 29th October says :—Have Russia
Russia and England. and England really entered into an
agreement, as has been alleged by the
Novoe Vremya, to the effect that neither should England send
her agent to Merv, nor should Russia send her agent to
Afghanistan? If this is true, such an agreement may or may
not be useful to us, but it will be undoubtedly useful to
Russia. We never thought of sending an agent to Merv.
The Russians purposely spread false rumours to the effect that
British emissaries constantly visited Merv and endeavoured
to instigate the Turkomans to wage war against the Russians,
and that the Government of India had given them a large
quantity of Martini-Henry rifles. When we have entirely
evacuated Afghanistan, and determined never to interfere
again in the affairs of that country, what is the use of enter-
ing into a treaty with Russia in regard to that country? We
have now nothing to do with Afghanistan. Russia may send
her agent to Kabul or do whatever she pleases. She does not

Circulation,
715 copies.

at all hesitate to violate her treaties. She involved us in a costly war with Afghanistan by sending a mission to Kabul. We should have sent a mission to Merv as an answer to this. Russia has already reduced the Turkomans to subjection. Persia has thrown herself into her arms and has asked for the services of some Russian military officers to discipline her army. There now remains little for Russia to complete her conquest of Central Asia. She may not send an agent to Afghanistan according to her agreement, but she will interfere in other secret ways in the affairs of that country. We have now to see how far the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan is faithful to us.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 26th October, who lately paid a visit to Patiala, in continuation of his previous articles, complains that the president and the members of the council of regency at Patiala have unjustly dismissed or transferred some old and able officers from their posts and appointed their own relatives, who are quite incompetent, in their place. The writer also gives some instances in support of his complaints.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
276 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 29th October quotes the remarks made by the *Pioneer* of the 27th October on Mr. Griffith's report on public instruction for last year, and says that it agrees with the *Pioneer* in thinking that the Government cannot bear such a large expenditure for the education of such a small number of students as are to be found in the college classes of the different colleges in the North-Western Provinces. The Secretary to Government complains that the people will not or cannot "take advantage of the opportunities offered them." This is perfectly true of Musalmans. The bigoted and prejudiced Musalmans, who regard every

European thing as unholy, do not wish to take advantage of the opportunities, while the others cannot avail themselves of those opportunities owing to some obstacles. But the Government cannot remove these obstacles. They will disappear only when the Musalmans take the management of their education into their own hands. Although the Agra College has got able professors, its class-rooms are empty. The Government looks upon this as "a melancholy proof of how little high class education is deemed a desideratum by the upper and well-to-do classes of native society." As we are better acquainted with the sentiments and feelings of the people, we cannot agree in this opinion. The paucity of students in the Agra College or any other college does not show that the native community does not appreciate high education. The Hindus may not now appreciate English education so much as they did in the beginning, partly because learning was never popular among them, and was formerly cultivated by only one class of the Hindu community, and partly because the educated natives generally do not succeed in attaining that object with which they acquired English education. But it is otherwise with the Musalmans, among whom learning was never confined to one class. There is no doubt that they appreciate high education. But some of them do not seek English education through religious prejudices, and others owing to other causes, as we have already stated above. We have repeatedly declared that no nation can acquire education until it takes its management into its own hands.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 23rd October (received on the 29th idem) referring to the new Criminal Procedure Bill, urges that the summary powers of magistrates should be curtailed.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The same paper says that it will be remembered that it condemned the fees levied by civil courts for the service and execution of processes as being too high, and expresses satisfaction that the

Fees on the execution
of processes.

fees have now been reduced by the High Court at Allahabad by Circular No. 14 of 1881. Some processes have been altogether exempted from fees. But by Circular No. 4 of 1881, the High Court has ordered Criminal Courts to levy fees for the service and execution of summons and warrants in all cases except those in which the police can make arrests without a warrant. Both these circulars will come into force from the 1st of November, 1881.

Circulation,
490 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 26th October publishes a vernacular translation of the letter which Dr. G. W. Leitner and the Panjab University. Dr. Leitner is said to have sent to Qazi Muhammad Aslam Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Rawal Pindi, and which appeared in the *Tribune* (Lahore) of the 22nd October, and also of the remarks made by the *Tribune* in that issue, denouncing Dr. Leitner. The letter is dated the 6th October. In accordance with a telegram received from Aslam Khan, Dr. Leitner sends him a draft memorial and asks him to have a fair copy made on good paper, to have it numerously signed by official pressure, and to forward it to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy without delay. Dr. Leitner also asks him to have some copies of the memorial printed if there is a press at Rawal Pindi, and to send them to the leading Anglo-Indian newspapers, and offers to pay him the expenses that may be incurred on account of printing, postage, &c. Dr. Leitner also states that the memorial which was lately sent from Rawal Pindi protesting against the raising of the Panjab University to the status of a University was drafted by a student named Babu Sirish Chandra Basu, B.A., with the assistance of Babu Chandra Nath, second teacher in the Government zila school, and makes some unfavourable remarks about Munshi Mulraj, M.A.

The *Koh-i-Núr* remarks that it will be remembered that in September last the natives of Rawal Pindi submitted a memorial, signed by about one thousand persons, urging that

the Panjab University should not be raised to the status of a University, or that, at all events, English should be made a compulsory subject in the examinations of that University. Qazi Muhammad Aslam Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, also signed the memorial; in fact he took an active part in the movement and even presided at some of the meetings. This memorial appears to have been a source of great anxiety to Dr. Leitner, the enemy of higher English education in the Panjab. He must have imagined that if a few more memorials of this kind were submitted to the Supreme Government, it might be induced to make English literature a compulsory subject. Accordingly he might have written a letter to Aslam Khan from Simla, setting him that the Government was displeased with him for signing the memorial. Aslam Khan, being a native, might have been frightened by this and asked Dr. Leitner what he should now do to conciliate Government. Dr. Leitner might have advised him to immediately prepare and submit a memorial in opposition to the first memorial. Aslam Khan might have asked Dr. Leitner for the draft by telegraph. Accordingly Dr. Leitner might have prepared a draft and sent it to him with his letter of the 6th October. Fortunately the letter and the draft somehow or other fell into the hands of the editor of the *Tribune*. Aslam Khan himself might have sent the letter and the draft to the *Tribune* office for publication in that paper, in order that the public might know what an honest and conscientious man Dr. Leitner is! Some persons who had voluntarily and in the full possession of their senses signed the memorial against the Panjab University began to think of sending another memorial in refutation of the former memorial after only a few days. This sudden change of front clearly showed that some great pressure was brought to bear upon them to do this. Look at the manners and truthfulness of Dr. Leitner. He says in his letter to Aslam Khan that Munshi Mulraj is a man of notoriously bad character; that he was expelled from the University, and that he is the leader of the Arya

Samaj. Munshi Mulraj is devoted to learning and has hitherto spent every moment of his life under the eye of Government officers. He took the M. A. degree at the Calcutta University, passed the Prem Chand Roy Chand studentship examination and enjoyed the Prem Chand Roy Chand scholarship of two thousand rupees a year for five years. He was a professor at the Lahore College for several years, and was afterwards at once appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He is the pride of the native community. What wretch on this earth can have the courage to find fault with his character? He has never assisted Dr. Leitner in his evil schemes, and this is the reason why Dr. Leitner has always borne ill-will towards him: It will be remembered that Dr. Leitner even ill-treated his brother, Shri Ram, to gratify his grudge. Babu Sirish Chandra and Babu Chandra Nath did not write the memorial which was submitted by the natives of Rawal Pindi against the Panjab University, as has been alleged by Dr. Leitner. The fact of the matter is that he is not on good terms with them. Even if they had done so, they would have committed no fault. If the object of the *Tribune* in publishing Dr. Leitner's letter in question is that his worshippers may be ashamed of his conduct and may abandon him, our contemporary is mistaken. They feel no shame. Their motto is that one should endeavour to secure his object by any means, fair or foul. They appear to be the incarnation of those old Scandinavians who had a god of plunder, another of wine, another of love, and so on, and worshipped those gods. This is not the first time that Dr. Leitner has had recourse to such tricks. Formerly he took an Afridi with him to England and palmed him off as a Kafir. But Mr. Childers exposed his trick. It is well known what remarks his Educational Congress Scheme elicited from the Panjab Government. He had a quarrel with a military officer at a club some years ago. The European community of the Panjab is well acquainted with his conduct. In regard to the memorials that have been submitted to Government from some towns

and to the opinions expressed by some native papers of the Panjab in favour of the Panjab University, the *Koh-i-Nūr* states that the adherents of Dr. Leitner have had these things done by flattery. (In regard to Dr. Leitner's letter to Qazi Aslam Khan, the English Supplement to the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 25th October remarks: "Kazi Aslam Khan denies the receipt of the private letter published in the *Tribune* relating to the memorial in favor of the University. If it be genuine, it must have been intercepted; but anyhow its publication was apparently unauthorised and malicious.")

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 26th October, referring to Dr. Dr. G. W. Leitner and the Panjab University. Leitner's letter to Muhammad Aslam Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rawal Pindi, which has lately been published in the *Tribune*, remarks that this letter shows by what dishonest means Dr. Leitner is endeavouring to have memorials submitted to Government in favour of the University. This letter is sure to arouse suspicions in the mind of the Government of India in regard to the proceedings of Dr. Leitner, and to induce it to carefully re-consider the question whether public opinion in the Panjab approves of the educational policy of the University or is opposed to it. True the number of signatures on the memorials in favour of the University considerably exceeds the signatures on those submitted against it. But the former have been generally signed by illiterate men who do not know what is conducive to the welfare of the people, while the latter have been signed by educated natives, and the opinion of one educated man is worth more than those of one thousand ignorant persons. Moreover, it should be observed that pressure had to be brought upon the people to sign the memorials. Dr. Leitner himself had to draft the memorials and to pay the cost out of his own pocket. The Government of India was not hitherto aware of all this, but the *Tribune* has now clearly proved it.

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

The same paper has another leader on the same subject in its issue of the 29th October. The editor takes those native editors to task who are the advocates of the Panjab University and remarks that they ought to have made themselves fully acquainted with the objects and aims of that institution before espousing its cause. Lord Lytton, the enemy of the natives, was amazed at the results of the spread of English education in Bengal and Bombay, and he accordingly declared in his speech at Lahore that it would not be wise to give English education to the manly Sikh, because it would make him disaffected. Hence it is obvious that the object of the Panjab University is not so much to encourage the study of Oriental classics as to suppress English education. As regards Dr. Leitner's desire of propagating Western science through the vernacular, it should be observed that the same mania once seized Sir William Muir, late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and he adopted measures to do this; but the attempt failed, and he abandoned the task as a hopeless one. The advocates of the Panjab University lay great stress on the fact that the native chiefs of the Panjab have contributed three and a half lakhs of rupees for its support. But they contributed the money only because the higher authorities loved the University College; otherwise they would not have contributed a single farthing. They would give any amount of money for any purpose, if they knew that they could thereby please the Government officers. The less said about the contribution of subscriptions by the native chiefs the better. We concur with the *Hindu Patriot* in thinking that if the Panjab authorities consider the establishment of a full university at Lahore necessary, they may establish a purely Oriental University which should confer degrees for proficiency in Oriental literature and science; but they ought not to interfere with the higher English education in the province and to destroy all the hopes and aspirations of the Panjabis.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nâr* of the 29th October, writing from Lahore, states that he had occasion to go to Jhelam with Mr. Justice Brandreth to see the horse fair lately held there. The writer publishes an account of the fair, but makes some complaints in regard to the management of the Panjab Northern State Railway. He complains that he had to travel third class, as there was no intermediate class carriage in the train, and that the third class carriages were not lighted during the night.

Circulation,
490 copies.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Mitra Vilas* and several other papers refer to the resolution of the Government of India about the reduction of postage on newspapers which do not exceed three tolahs in weight, and offer thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for it.

LOCAL.

The *Panjali Akhbâr* of the 19th October (received on the 26th idem) says that the old religious animosity between the Hindus and Musalmans appears to have suddenly revived throughout India, especially in the Panjab. They quarrel with each other for small things, and the worst of it is that they are not content to adopt legal measures for the redress of their grievances, but take the law into their own hands. The quarrel between the Hindus and Musalmans of Multan has not yet been settled. In the meantime a quarrel has arisen at Gahu Gyat in Lon Miani (Shahpur). A man and a woman belonging to the Hindu community of Gahu Gyat lately died, and their bodies were burnt on the bank of the Jhelam as usual. When their relatives went to the bank of the river the next morning to pick the bones from among the ashes according to custom, they saw no trace of the ashes and found the ground had been levelled with a

Circulation,
300 copies.

plough. This was apparently the work of some foolish Musalman cultivator. The news of this outrage enraged the whole Hindu community of the village. The Hindus at once sent a petition to the Superintendent of Police at Shahpur complaining of the sacrilege, and collected subscriptions to the amount of five thousand rupees to meet the cost of the suit. They also determined to destroy the graves of the Musalmans and throw away the bones found in them. An outbreak seemed to be inevitable. But fortunately some influential Hindus and Musalmans interfered and succeeded in effecting a reconciliation between the two classes. The Government should bestow some mark of honour on them or at all events should thank them for their services, because in the present state of the feeling between the Hindus and Musalmans in the country such services should be regarded as of no small value. It is to be regretted that the leaders of the two classes at Multan encouraged rather than checked the rioters. Unfortunately, another quarrel has arisen at Lon Miani. The meat market is situated about three hundred yards from the town, but a Musalman woman sells cooked meat inside the town. Some one lately brought this to the notice of the local authorities, and she has therefore been arrested. This has offended Musalmans. It would be a good thing if this matter were also amicably settled.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnaur) of the 22nd October (received on the 28th idem) complains that a native doctor in charge of a dispensary at a village situated near Bijnaur was asked by three men to see a woman, who lay on her death bed in a neighbouring village, but he refused to go without a palanquin. The men succeeded with great difficulty in finding a palanquin, but the carriers were not available in the village. On this they asked him whether he would go by some other conveyance, but he refused to do so. They then returned to their own village to fetch a palanquin and carriers for him. In the meantime the patient died.

The alleged misconduct
of a native doctor in Bij-
naur.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	Octr. 24th & 28th	Octr. 28th & 31st respectively.	...
2	<i>Ain-i-Sikandri</i> ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	" 29th	" 31st	60 copies.
3	<i>Ain-al-Akhdar</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Dilawar Ali ...	" 23rd	" 27th	64 "
4	<i>Akhdar-i-'Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ...	" 22nd	" 26th	140 "
5	<i>Akhdar-i-'Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Ram ...	" 26th & 29th	" 30th & 1st	1,700 "
6	<i>Akhdar-i-Tamannadi,</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly ...	Puran Chand	" 24th	Novr. 1st	125 "
7	<i>Akmal-al-Akhdar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Fakhr-al-din	" 25th	Octr. 29th	80 "
8	<i>Alighurh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu - Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai	" 25th & 29th	" 27th & 31st respectively.	276 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal	" 22nd	" 26th	135 copies.
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu - Eng- lish.	Ditto ...	Mir Nisâr Ali	" 25th	" 29th	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Benares Punch</i> ...	Benares ...	Urdu	Ditto	Ashfaq Hussain	" 24th	" 30th	...
12	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari...</i>	Bareilly ...	Ditto	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 22nd	" 27th	225 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1881.	1881.	
13	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandri,</i>	Rampur ...	Urdu ...	Weekly	Muhammad Husain,	Octr. 24th	Octr. 27th	410 copies.
14	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Husain Ali	" 17th & 24th	" 30th	225 "
15	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbār</i>	Ditto ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh ...	" 26th	" "	300 "
16	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	23rd	28th	...
17	<i>Harish Chandrika</i>	Udaipur ...	Hindi	Monthly	Damodar Shastri ...	For the month of	" 31st	180 "
					Káric		"	"
18	<i>Jaipur Gasette</i>	Jaipur ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad ...	Octr. 26th & 29th	" 28th & 31st	188 "
19	<i>Káranmah</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 24th	" 26th	250 "
20	<i>Káshi Patrika</i>	Benares ..	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad...	" 28th	" 30th	725 copies (in- cluding 370 copies taken by Govt.)
21	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	Ditto ...	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao ...	" 24th	" 31st	350 copies.
22	<i>Ahair Khwah-i-Alam</i>	Delhi ...	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" "	" 27th	90 "
23	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Pan- jáb.</i>	Gujran- wála.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	" 27th	" 31st	600 "
24	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore ..	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	" 26th & 29th	Octr. 22th & 1st Novr. res- pectively,	490 copies (in- cluding 86 copies taken by Govt.)
25	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das	" 24th	" 26th	150 copies.
26	<i>Maroer Gazette</i>	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Gobardhan Das ...	" "	" 29th	100 "
27	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	" 25th	" 27th	200 "

28	<i>Mihir-i-Darakhshda</i>	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	Nusrat Ali	...	21st	...	28th	...	150	"
29	<i>Mihir-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Muhib-ul-lah	...	"	...	"	...	90	"
30	<i>Mitra Vilas</i>	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	Mukund Ram	...	"	...	"	...	250	"
31	<i>Musla-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore,	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	...	"	...	"	...	32	"
32	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Amjid Ali	...	"	...	"	...	120	"
33	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Jamna Das	...	"	...	"	...	325	"
34	<i>Nar Afshan</i>	Ludhiana,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	...	"	...	"	...	700	"
35	<i>Nur-al-Abedr</i>	Allahabad,	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	...	Novr. 1st	...	Novr. 1st	...	120 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)	"
36	<i>Nur-al-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Muhammed Yaqub,	...	Octr. 29th	...	Octr. 29th	...	337 copies.	"
37	<i>Nusrat-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	Nasrat Ali	...	"	...	"	...	80	"
38	<i>Nusrat-ul-Islam</i>	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	"	...	"	...	50	"
39	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	...	Daily	Sheo Prasad	...	"	...	"	...	715 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
40	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	...	25th	...	30th	...	600 copies.	"
41	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Muhammed Azim	...	"	...	"	...	300	"
42	<i>Panjab Punch</i>	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	...	"	...	"	...	150	"
43	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	...	24th	...	27th	...	300	"
44	<i>Rafah-i-Aam</i>	Sialkot	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Divan Chand	...	"	...	"	...	600	"
45	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	...	"	...	"	...	517	"
46	<i>Relat Akhbar</i>	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain	...	24th	...	27th	...	...	"
47	<i>Sabha Kapurthala</i>	Kapurthala	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Sharf-al-din	...	"	...	Novr. 1st	...	...	"
48	<i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbar</i>	Bhawalpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Abdul Quds	...	"	...	Octr. 31st	...	455	"
49	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudha- kar.</i>	Udaipur	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	...	"	...	"	...	225	"
50	<i>Shola-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	Haider Ali	...	25th	...	"	...	325	"
51	<i>Tahrib-ul-Akhlaq</i>	Aligarh	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	Golab Rai	...	For the month of Shaban.	...	"	...	94	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
52	<i>Tutya-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Wilayat Ali	1881.	1881.	...
53	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Gyan Chand	Octr. 14th " 21st, 23rd, " 25th, & 27th.	Octr. 30th " 26th, 26th, " 31st, & 31st, respectively.	900 copies.
54	<i>Waqya Alam</i>	Ghazipur,	Ditto	Weekly	Siraj-al-din Ahmad,	" 24th	" 27th	250

ALLAHABAD, }
The 5th November, 1881.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

